

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Intelligencer.
FROM LAGUYRA.

Capt. Baags, arrived at Philadelphia, from Laguyra, informs that the President's Message and the vote of the house of representatives in favor of acknowledging the Independence of South America had been received at Laguyra and caused much joy. Porto Cavallo had been declared in a state of blockade, and a Patriot squadron, consisting of a brig, four schooners, and a felucca, were to sail in a few days, under command of Commodore Borea, to blockade Porto Cavallo.

Commodore Daniels had arrived at Laguyra from Baltimore, was appointed Venezuelan Admiral, and was talked of as likely to blockade Porto Cavallo, against which place Gen. Perez was about to advance from Valencia with a land army.

VERA CRUZ.

The fort of St. Juan de Ulloa, by accounts received from our Norfolk correspondents, was still in the possession of the royal troops on the 16th of April, at which time a Spanish frigate and sloop of war sailed with five millions of dollars on board for Havana, where they arrived safely on the 25th.

We have not received any information respecting the military operations in this quarter, but presume they must have been rather of a negative character on the part of the Independents, who it appears, permit the officers of a petty fortress to control some of the most important resources of the country.

Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter, received at Philadelphia, by the Brig George Lockwith, dated Havana, 20th April.

"A vessel is just arrived from Vera Cruz, in 14 days, which brings the news that the Congress at Mexico have met, and decided, by a great majority, to adhere to the union with the monarchy of Spain, upon the constitutional system.—Turbide has protested against it."

Baltimore, May 8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The last sailing ship Louisa, Captain Smith, arrived at New-York on Sunday last, from Amsterdam. She sailed from the Texel, on the 5th of April, and the captain reports, that letters had been received at the Helder from Amsterdam bearing date the last, which stated it to be a current Report that Russia had declared war against Turkey. This event is by no means improbable, although it may turn out like the former foreign reports.

From the Baltimore American.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser and Daily Advertiser of files for proof sheets, containing extracts from London papers to the 1st April inclusive, being two days later than were received by the James Monroe.

A letter from London of the first of April, says, "There is no doubt but that the British West India Colonies will be opened to the American flag this month but I suppose the regulations and laws will not be completed, so as to go into operation in the Islands, before next July."

Baltimore, May 8.

SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET.

Information has been received in this city, it is said, of the failure of the crops in Brazil and La Plata, and a consequent rise of bread stuffs in their ports, as sales of flour at 15 dollars on board, clear of charges, had taken place, and higher prices were anticipated. A rationally suggested in the Morning Chronicle, the recognition of the independence of the South American States, connected with the new regulations of trade there, will probably cause a rise of our staple produce in their markets.—Patriot.

From the Baltimore American.

We have seen the copy of an order from the President of Hayti, addressed to the Provisional Secretary of the district of Grand Anse, St. Domingo, which directs that the Consignee, and Captain of every vessel wishing to depart from any of the ports of the Island, must declare on oath that no Frenchman has directly or indirectly any interest or concern whatever, in the vessel or cargo.—In case it appears that a false oath has been made, the vessel and cargo, are lia-

ble to confiscation. All French persons, as well as their property, are subject to the provisions of this order.

These measures have been adopted, we presume, in consequence of the late attack made on Samana by the French vessels of war, as noticed some short time ago.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A gentleman writing from St. Lawrence, N. Y. to the editors of the Statesman, mentions a report that a draft of one hundred men from each battalion of Canadian militia was about to take place. "What they are required for" he says, "seems to be a great mystery. Some say it is to relieve the regular troops at Kingston and Prescott, who are to return to England. Others think it more probable that they are to be ready, at the call of the Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, to discipline the lower house of parliament in that province."

Washington, May 7, 1822.

The following appointments have been recently made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Branch, to be judge in West Florida.

Joseph L. Smith, to be judge of East Florida.

George Walton, to be Secretary to the Territory of Florida.

Alexander Hamilton, to be Attorney for East Florida.

Tipton B. Harrison, to be Attorney for West Florida.

Joshua Barton, to be Attorney of the U. States for the district of Missouri.

Henry Dodge, to be Marshall for the same.

Jehu Hollingsworth, to be Consul at St. Eustatia.

Mobile, April 8.

New-Orleans.—By an arrival this morning from Port Rogers (formerly called Key West) on the coast of East Florida, we learn that on the 24th March, the Island was taken possession of in the name of the United States in due form, by capt Perry of the United States schr. Spark.

We understand the island is seven miles long by two broad, with some excellent land and extensive salt ponds, capable of producing from three to four hundred thousand bushels of salt per annum, and eligibly situated for supplying vessels on that coast with provisions, &c. and esteemed remarkably healthy. The harbor is said to equal any in the Gulf of Mexico both for safety and depth of water, and may become a rendezvous for our navy employed in those seas.

The settlement has been lately formed by a company of enterprising gentlemen from Mobile, whose calculations we are induced to believe, will not prove visionary.

The following extracts of a letter to a gentleman in this place furnish some particulars of the ceremony of taking possession.

Port Rogers, Thompson's Island, March 27, 1822.

"We have been present at a grand important ceremony—that of taking possession of the island in the name of the United States. This step was in consequence of a letter from Mr. S—, which found its way to head quarters, and capt Perry of the U. S. schooner Spark, who received orders to come here to examine the harbor and island, speaks favorably of it.

"We found here on our arrival the United States schooner Spark commanded by capt. Perry, on board of which Mr. Warner, the American agent at Havana came passenger. This vessel was sent in consequence of the representations made to government to examine the situation and make a report to the navy board, which I am happy to find will coincide with our wishes. Capt. Perry, all his officers, and Mr. Warner, are very much pleased with the place, and it depends on him to see whether U. S. vessels shall rendezvous here or not, he is decidedly in favour of doing so. Pursuant to his orders they landed on the 25th, and planted in a conspicuous place the American flag under a salute from the schr. Spark, proclaiming his government's sovereignty over this and the neighboring islands, naming this Thompson's Island, and the contiguous port, Port Rogers—the first in honor of the Secretary of the Navy—the second of the President of the Navy Board.

"TAKE PHYSIC."

A second report from the select committee, on the subject of retrenchment in the house of representatives, recommends to congress to shew the praise worthy example of first reducing the pay of their own members to the old standard of six dollars per diem, and the old allowance for mileage, &c. It is calculated that this reduction, together with a correspondent one made in the salaries of legislative clerks, will amount to the handsome annual saving of 100 000 dollars. This recommendation, we think, entitles the committee to credit.—They propose to begin the work of economy in the right place.—First try the principle in congress, and if the members consent to reduce their own pay, then with a clear conscience they can prescribe the same regimen for the other departments of the government.—But if the scheme of retrenchment fail here, in the name of heaven let them forbear—let them for consistency's sake, keep their hands off the executive officers, and insinuations of the country. If they cannot dispense with sugar plums themselves, let them not take away bread from others.—This report, as we understand it, forms part of a plan of general economy in our civil expenditures bottomed upon the rates of Mr. Jefferson's time. We hope the committee may be enabled to carry it through. If they succeed in their patriotic endeavors, they may justly lay claim to the thanks of the people. The situation of the country demands retrenchment. If it is right to raise salaries in prosperous times when living is high, it is surely no less so to reduce them in periods of difficulty when living is cheap. The administration of Mr. Jefferson is happily selected as an example. No man will pretend that our affairs were not as well managed in his time, as they have been since, and for about half the money.—Six dollars per diem produced as many shining characters in congress, as eight dollars per diem has ever done. The comparative price of living too, if it be a matter at all worthy of consideration, is rather in favor of the present time. In short, if we take this step, another good effect which will result from it, will be, that the session of congress will be shortened; and in fact we like so well this plan of the retrenchment committee, that our greatest fear is, that the two houses may not find time to act upon it, in the course of the very few days which they have left of their five months. Pct. Int.

PARLIAMENTARY ELOQUENCE.

The following specimen of eloquence, which for conclusiveness of argument, purity of style, and elegance of taste, stands unrivalled in the annals of Legislative debate, by any thing we have ever seen, (except the speeches of Messrs. Allen, of Henry, and Mr. Hardin, made during the last session of the Kentucky Legislature on the question of the appropriation to the Transylvania University.) is said to have been delivered by Mr. A. Baily, a Member of Congress, from Maryland, on the question of appropriating \$5000, for repairing the Cumberland Road.

It will, no doubt, have been productive of much better effect, had it been delivered upon the Maryland proposition, to give to the old states a portion of the public Lands for the purpose of education, of the necessity of which, the speeches both of Mr. Baily and Messrs. Allen and Hardin, furnish argument irresistible and conclusive.

"MR. BAILY, of Md. I shall not use so much slang as many men on this floor. Some of them talk a great deal without knowing much about the subject. I have read in the newspapers that this is the wisest Congress, we have ever had; and they are the most dilatory. In truth we take time to consider well. What is this nine thousand dollars? Let's give it to 'em—give 'em a good road. Gentlemen think that it will facilitate intercourse between the east and the west, and diffuse knowledge. I think so too. I think we ought to give our brothers in the west some intelligence, for many of them get up and speak here without intelligence. If we have not a communication of this sort, we shall be separate and distinct states. We cannot preserve the union except by a commercial intercourse. Nothing but commerce can save us. Why was Alexander called Alexander the great?—Not because he conquered the world, but because he connected together all parts of the world, in a grand commercial system—because

he built Alexandria and Associated his name with the great system of internal knowledge and profit, of which he was the author. That's the reason he was called great. If there were not a chance to get acquainted in the way of business, we should hate and despise, and bye and bye we should kill one another. Pennsylvania would like to put a mountain right in the middle of Cumberland road. Some men from Pennsylvania don't like it; that is, the Pittsburgh interest, don't like it. It spoils their great road and hurts the towns situated thereon. The truth is, the question is not whether this road is a good thing for the nation, but is it profitable to Pennsylvania, "that's the question." I never have been on this road, and I never shall be on it—according to my present ideas; for I have no notion as yet of becoming an emigrant; but then I like that our western friends should have a good road to travel, when they come here. They live in a wilderness; and they will be very much pleased, and like us better if we make a good road for them. If we don't keep up an easy and comfortable communication, we shall be divided into eastern men and men of the woods. But when we let one another have what we don't want and get what we do want, and when we are all the time receiving favors from one another, and find that we think and feel and speak just alike; eod! we begin to be very good friends. (The chairman called the gentleman from Md. to order.) Mr. B. said that he used the language of our brothers from the west. But, Mr. Chairman, this is a great national subject, and we must think as much alike as possible. We might make a great canal between Chesapeake bay and the Delaware; we can do it with stock, if we are a mind to.—New York has a great canal which her great men think goes round the world. She has wise men too—wiser, I dare say, than she has sent here for these two or three years. She was helped a little in making her canal by salt and Saratoga water. But this has nothing to do with the subject. I am for repairing this road. What's \$9000?—Let's give 'em a good bridge too over the Monongahela. Instead of forty thousand dollars to build a wooden bridge; give 'em a hundred and forty thousand to make a good stone one. They will think the better of us every time they pass over it. They will march over it to fight for us; we shall march over it to fight for them.—I merely got up to assist our brothers from the west. I hav'nt any interest in the business; and the gentleman from Richmond here has no interest in it; and I hope he'll assist me."

From the Genius of Univer. Emancipation.

To the Editor.—SIR, Passing some time since through the lower parts of Virginia, I called at an inn to refresh myself and horse. I told a black boy to take charge of my horse, and walked into the room. Presently I heard somebody call out, Dick, are you coming?—the boy answered yes master, and letting my horse go, ran to the cellar with a bucket in his hand. Directly I heard some one scream out as if in the most extreme torture. I walked toward the cellar door, and there saw two negro boys tied up, the blood streaming down their backs, and the master washing the wounds with salt and water! I protested against what he was doing, as being too much for human nature to bear. "O my friend", says he, "wait till you hear what I am whipping them for, and you will think I am quite right." He then turned round and told Dick to untie the rascals. We then walked into the house, and he related the case as follows: "O yes sir, quite right I assure you. Do you think sir, last night the rascals did right barefacedly undertake to rob me?" I ask pardon sir, says I, if that is the case, I ought not to have interfered:—but how came they to undertake to rob you? "Sir after I had gone to bed, I got up right away and went to the kitchen window, and was listening and head one of these rascals say, go and fetch some more. The other got up, and I watched him, and he went straight to my corn house, and there he pulled away a board, and was stealing corn to parch after they had their allowance: and you see sir, I put them both in the cellar, and paid them off this morning." I was so disgusted with the man, that I mounted my horse and left his house immediately.